

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON  
AT SEATTLE

BENJAMIN JOSEPH LIGERI,

Plaintiff,

v.

AMAZON.COM INC.,

Defendant.

CASE NO. 2:25-cv-00860-JHC

ORDER AFFIRMING DENIAL OF  
RECUSAL (DKT. NO. 13)

This matter comes before the Court on Judge John H. Chun's denial (Dkt. No. 21) of Plaintiff's motion for recusal.<sup>1</sup> (Dkt. No. 13.) Local Civil Rule 3(f) provides that whenever a judge in this District declines to voluntarily recuse themselves from a case following a party's motion to recuse pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 144 or 28 U.S.C. § 455, "he or she will direct the clerk to refer the motion to the chief judge." Accordingly, this Court now reviews Judge Chun's decision not to recuse.

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<sup>1</sup> Plaintiff has filed identical recusal motions against Judge Chun in two related cases. *See Ligeri v. Amazon.com Services LLC et al*, 2:25-cv-00764-JHC and *Ligeri v. Amazon.com Services LLC*, 2:25-cv-00796-JHC.

1 Motions for recusal are governed by 28 U.S.C. § 144 and 28 U.S.C. § 455. Recusal is  
2 required if a judge’s impartiality might reasonably be questioned or if the judge harbors personal  
3 bias or prejudice against a party. 28 U.S.C. § 455(a), (b)(1). Such bias or prejudice must derive  
4 from an extrajudicial source. *Agha-Khan v. Mortgage Elec. Registration Sys., Inc.*, 2022 WL  
5 501564, at \*1 (9th Cir. Feb. 18, 2022); *Mayes v. Leipziger*, 729 F.2d 605, 607 (9th Cir.  
6 1984). Under both 28 U.S.C. § 144 and 28 U.S.C. § 455, recusal of a federal judge is  
7 appropriate if “a reasonable person with knowledge of all the facts would conclude that the  
8 judge’s impartiality might reasonably be questioned.” *Yagman v. Republic Ins.*, 987 F.2d 622,  
9 626 (9th Cir. 1993). This is an objective inquiry concerned with whether there is the appearance  
10 of bias, not whether there is bias in fact. *Preston v. United States*, 923 F.2d 731, 734 (9th Cir.  
11 1992).

12 On June 25, 2025, Plaintiff filed a motion challenging the assignment of this and two  
13 other cases to Judge Chun.<sup>2</sup> (Dkt. No. 13.) Plaintiff argues Judge Chun’s “decade-long  
14 tenure” as a member of the American Arbitration Association’s Commercial and Employment  
15 panels “raises a serious and unavoidable concern of inescapable partiality in this matter.”  
16 (*Id.* at 2.) Plaintiff asserts that his case challenges “the abuse of arbitration clauses, the post-  
17 termination overreach of arbitration frameworks, and the systemic weaponization of  
18 those tools by corporate actors like Amazon.” (*Id.*)

19 Plaintiff argues Judge Chun’s background “doesn’t just create the appearance of  
20 alignment with those systems—it embodies the establishing of them . . . [h]is resume is the  
21 mutant ideal of what Amazon seeks: a jurist fluent in corporate hyper technicality, trained in  
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24 <sup>2</sup> This Order addresses only those issues related to Judge Chun’s alleged bias.

1 procedural logic over equitable remedy, and fundamentally shaped by the very mechanisms now  
 2 under scrutiny.” (*Id.*)

3 Judge Chun declined to recuse himself from this case, finding that Plaintiff’s accusations  
 4 of bias were conclusory. (Dkt. No. 21.) The Court agrees. Based on the information available  
 5 to the Court, Judge Chun was a member of the American Arbitration Association’s Commercial  
 6 and Employment panels between 2004 and 2014.<sup>3</sup> Judge Chun’s participation in these panels  
 7 more than a decade ago would not cause a reasonable person to question his impartiality. *Brody*  
 8 *v. President & Fellows of Harvard Coll.*, 664 F.2d 10, 11 (1st Cir. 1981) (“All judges come to  
 9 the bench with a background of experiences, associations and viewpoints. This background  
 10 alone is seldom sufficient in itself to provide a reasonable basis for recusal.”). Plaintiff’s  
 11 assertions concerning Judge Chun’s background and perspective are unfounded assumptions that  
 12 cannot support a motion for recusal. *In re United States*, 666 F.2d 690, 694 (1st Cir.1981) (A  
 13 judge should not recuse himself based “on unsupported, irrational, or highly tenuous speculation;  
 14 were he or she to do so, the price of maintaining the purity of appearance would be the power of  
 15 litigants or third parties to exercise a negative veto over the assignment of judges.”).

16 The Court finds no evidence that would lead a reasonable person to question Judge  
 17 Chun’s impartiality. Accordingly, the Court AFFIRMS Judge Chun’s denial (Dkt. No. 21) of  
 18 Plaintiff’s motion for recusal. (Dkt. No. 13.)

19 Dated this 22nd day of July, 2025.

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 David G. Estudillo  
 United States District Judge

23 <sup>3</sup>[https://www.courts.wa.gov/appellate\\_trial\\_courts/bios/?fa=atc\\_bios.display&folderid=div1&file](https://www.courts.wa.gov/appellate_trial_courts/bios/?fa=atc_bios.display&folderid=div1&fileID=chun)  
 24 [ID=chun](https://www.courts.wa.gov/appellate_trial_courts/bios/?fa=atc_bios.display&folderid=div1&fileID=chun)